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Tapiravus (Marsh) of the Upper Miocene. Tapirus is first found in the Upper Miocene of Germany (Epplesheim). The recent species of the family belong to Tapirus L., and Elasmognathus (Gill).

The three genera are distinguished as follows:

Two superior premolars different from true molars;	*Tapiravus* Marsh.
One superior premolar different from true molars; no heel of third inferior molar; nasal septum cartilaginous;	*Tapirus* L.
Like *Tapirus*, but nasal septum osseous;	*Elasmognathus* Gill.

The order in which these genera stand above, represents their phylogenetic as well as their taxonomic relations, the oldest genus standing first.

(To be concluded.)

EDITORS' TABLE.

EDITORS: E. D. COPE AND J. S. KINGSLEY.

To discover the relation of mind to matter is the goal of scientific research, and every addition to knowledge may be regarded as a contribution to this subject. The advent of Neo-Lamarkianism brings the question immediately within the view of the student of natural history, where it belongs, and brings it out of the metaphysical limbo, where it has so long lain neglected by science. The evidence that the environment is not the only factor in evolution is abundant enough, and the attempt to restrict the remaining factors to "heredity" has not long satisfied the mind of science. The evidence that the movements of animal organs and tissues is the other factor, constituting the source of heredity, is becoming clearer and clearer. The relation of sensation (consciousness or mind) to motion, is supposed to be well known, so that the direct dependence of evolution on the former seems to be an inference fully justified by the knowledge now in our possession.

But every step in this logical succession is, and ought to be, contested. It is denied by some that animal movements do materially affect animal structures. It is further denied that such modifications if produced can be inherited. Since, however, it is admitted that mechanically-profitable variations do appear, and that they are inherited, the inquiry at this point is limited to the question whether the impacts, strains, torsions, flexures, etc., to which the parts of an animal are subjected by its motions do affect the structure or not. The final contest is, however, of a remarkable character. It is denied that the mental condition of an animal—*i.e.*, its sensations—has any influence in the determination of its movements. This proposition is apparently equivalent to the assertion that designed movements do not exist. An animal does not eat because it is hungry; it does not seek flight because it is frightened; it does not seek shelter because of temperature or storm; its voice is exerted without purpose, etc., etc. We imagine that it will be long before such an opinion can be sustained by any scientific evidence. Yet it seems to be the only alternative that is open to those who deny that consciousness is at the basis of evolution. It would seem to be the final *reductio ad absurdum* of that side of the question.

A brief statement of a discussion of these points referred to in the last NATURALIST is deferred to the December number, general notes, department Psychology.

THE appearance of the first number of Dr. Whitman's *Journal of Morphology* seems an event of sufficient importance in the history of American science to warrant more than a mere announcement. Several times have magazines been started which were fondly expected to play the same part in the United States that the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science* does in England, but all have lamentably failed. Their editors have not succeeded in gaining the confidence and support of the best American workers. This rock Dr. Whitman has apparently escaped, and his first number, in variety of subject and breadth of treatment as well as in beautiful appearance, will compare favorably with any publication in the old world.